{THURSDAY, Auguſt 14.} **The New-Haven Gazette,** {VOLUME III Number 32.}

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

VOLTAIRE on his Death-Bed.

From Monke's Tranſlation of the Life of Voltaire, a book evidently compiled from authentic papers.

VOLTAIRE, though very much indiſpoſed, received the actors and actreſſes who were to repreſent the tragedy of Irene.—At one of the rehearſals of it Voltaire breaks a blood veſſel in his breaſt.—— The ſpitting of blood which immediately followed, mad[illegible] apprehenſive for his life. Upon the report of this event, the young abbe de Terſac, curate of St. Sulpice, haſtens to catechiſe the old philoſopher. He is not admitted to ſee him.—— The next day he calls again, and orders had been given to let him in.

Nevertheleſs the great forwardneſs of the curate ſhewed that his exceſſive zeal might be troubleſome, and it was to be beforehand with him, that Voltaire received an abbe Gautier, who comes and offers himſelf to hear his confeſſion. This Monſieur Gautier began his office by kneeling to the philoſopher; it was a homage he paid to a great man. Voltaire politely raiſes him up again and propoſes to make a public confeſſion, as had been practiſed in the early ages of the church.

The Abbe Gautier refuſes to hear this public confeſſion, under pretence that it would bring him into trouble: he even requires a previous declaration of his ſentiments; and when the philoſopher had made that declaration, which was the profeſſion of faith of a Roman catholic, the Abbe Gautier ſtill wiſhed to confer on the matter with the archbiſhop.

The philoſopher conſented to this ſtep,--- his declaration was found inſufficient: the archbiſhop required one to be drawn up by a notary, a model of which he gave, and which began thus; "I confeſs I have maliciouſly blaſphemed the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt." On reading this preamble Voltaire ſtarts back with horror, and diſmiſſes the Abbe Gautier, ſaying "That's enough for to day; let us have no bloody ſcene." Theſe words were an alluſion to his ſpitting of blood.

Every thing paſſed in private between the philoſopher and the Abbe Gautier; yet Voltaire was not ſorry that the public thought he had confeſſed himſelf. He even replied to thoſe who ſpoke to him on this ſubject, "If I were upon the bauks of the Ganges, I muſt of courſe die with a cow's tail in my hand."

He was already at the point of death, when he is told that the count de Lally Tolendal has obtained the repeal of the arret by which General Lally, his father, loſt his life on the ſcaffold. This news revives him for a moment from his lethargy, and he anſwered M. de Tolendal by a note of which this is the ſubſtance; "I ſee that the king is juſt; O! I die contented."

Drowſineſs hung upon him without any intermiſſion; he no longer ſpoke, and ſeemed to hear nothing. The curate of St. Sulpice, and the Abbe Gautier, his ſuppoſed confeſſor, being both informed of his dangerous ſituation, were both admitted to ſee him in the preſence of his neice, his nephew, and his friends.

The curate approaches his bed ſide, and aſks him if he believes in the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt? The philoſopher did not hear him, or if he did hear him, did not deign to make any reply. The Curate takes advantage of his ſilence, to juſtify himſelf to his relations and friends then preſent, for aſking ſuch a queſtion; "As," ſays he, "the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt is violently attacked in thoſe works which are attributed to him, I think it my duty to ſatisfy myſelf this point of belief."

They then tell him that the curate is come; the dying man holds out his hand to him, takes hold of the curate's, and half raiſes himſelf up to embrace him. Did not this geſture, this attitude, this careſs and every thing elſe ſeem to ſay, "Don't teaze me, Sir, but let me die in peace?" But the curate aſks him again in a ſtammering voice, "Sir, do you acknowledge the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt?" Upon this the expiring philoſopher, opening his hand and ſtretching out his arms, as if to puſh away the paſtor, exclaims in a loud and ſtrong voice, "In the name of God, Sir, do not mention that man's name to me." Theſe were Voltaires laſt words. I had them from the very perſons who were then preſent; They evidently contain the profeſſion of the faith of a downright deiſt, who confines his belief to one God alone,

The curate of St. Sulpice, undoubtedly terrified at the philoſopher's anſwer, withdraws and goes to inform the clergy of his diſtrict that Voltaire was dying as he had lived; that he will not bury him; and that if he is compelled by ſuperior authority, he will have him dug up in the night. This is very improbable, but it is very true. I muſt alſo ſay, that moſt of the clergy of Paris blamed the curate, who had as little experience as the young prieſt, and as much zeal as a pupil of a ſanctuary.

The curate of St. Roche, a wiſe and virtuous man, who is grown grey in his holy office, and has been an honor to it in all the ſtages of a long life, ſaid, in ſpeaking of Voltaire's death, that they ſhould not have inſiſted upon his confeſſion, but ſhould have invented one for him, for the credit of the clergy." This ſpeech comprehends a great fund of reaſon, if it be conſidered, that the curates of Paris, without the ſmalleſt ſcruple, daily inter men eaten up with vices, who have never poſſeſſed any one of Voltaire's virtues, and who have only been known in the world by the noiſe, either of

their depredations on the public, or of their debaucheries.

The men of letters wished, that, upon the refusal of the curate of St. Sulprice, they had buried Voltaire in a cellar, or that, according to the rites of the ancients, they had burnt him, and preserved his ashes. This would be a sure mean, said they, of teaching Bishops that it is of little moment to a Philosopher after his death, whether he rots in a hole in a church, or in a ditch dug in an open field. In fact, were the men of letters to introduce the custom of requiring by their wills, to be neither buried in a church, nor a church yard, the clergy would be little tempted to make these refusals, which now-a-days seem to be a matter of indifference, but which not long since were attended with a degree of infamy. Nothing corrects men so much of their folly, as shewing them you can do without them.

After some little controversy between the men of letters and the clergy, Voltaire's body was deposited in the cemetry of the monastery of Sellieres.

Circular Letter from the Convention of the State of New-York, to the executives of the different States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

SIR,

WE the Members of the Convention of this State, have deliberately and maturely considered the Constitution proposed for the United States.

Several articles in it appear so exceptionable to a majority of us, that nothing but the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of them by a General Convention, and an invincible reluctance to separating from our sister States, could have prevailed on a sufficient number to ratify it, without stipulating for previous amendments.

We all unite in opinion, that such a revision will be necessary, to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents.

We observe, that amendments have been proposed, and are anxiously desired, by several of the States as well as by this, and we think it of great importance that effectual measures be immediately taken for calling a Convention, to meet at a period not far remote; for we are convinced, that the apprehensions and discontents which those articles occasion, cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to provide for it be among the first that shall be passed by the new Congress.

As it is essential that an application for the purpose should be made to them by two thirds of the States, we earnestly exhort and request the Legislature of your State (or Commonwealth) to take the earliest opportunity of making it. We are persuaded, that a similar one will be made by our Legislature at their next session; and we ardently wish and desire, that the other States may concur, in adopting and promoting the measure.

It cannot be necessary to observe, that no government, however constructed, can operate well, unless it possesses the confidence and good will of the great body of the people; and as we desire nothing more than that the amendments propoled by this or other States, be submitted to the consideration and decision of a general Convention, we flatter ourselves, that motives of mutual affection and conciliation, will conspire with the obvious dictates of sound policy, to induce even such of the States, as may be content with every article in the constitution, to gratify the rasonable desires of that numerous class of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amendments of some of them.

Our amendments will manifest, that none of them originated in local views, as they are such, as if acceded to, must equally affect every State in the Union.

Our attachment to our sister States, and the confidence we repose in them, cannot be more forcibly demonstrated, than by acceding to a government, which many of us think very imperfect and devolving the power of determining, whether that government shall be rendered perpetual in its present form, or altered agreeable to our wishes, on a minority of the States with whom we unite.

We request the favor of your Excellency to lay this letter before the Legislature of your State (or Commonwealth) and we are persuaded, that your regard for our national harmony and good government will induce you to promote a measure, which we are unanimous in thinking, very conducive to those interesting objects.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEO. CLINTON, President.

From the PENSYLVANIA MERCURY.

Mr. HUMPHREYS,

AFTER reading in your paper of the 24th ult. an account of the sum of money saved by a tradesman who left off drinking rum, I was led to calculate the sum consumed by a man, who drinks a pint of that liquid fire in a day, in ten years. I chuse a term of ten years, because few rum drinkers ever live longer than that number of years. It appears from the retail price, at which he buys his liquor, that he spends ten pounds a year in this article alone: In ten years this amounts to near one hundred pounds. Now if we add to this sum the interest of the money every year, and the time lost in sending for or fetching and drinking this liquor—and after drinking it the time lost in sleeping or quarrelling the whole loss of time would be at least two hundred pounds. An immense sum for a tradesman to lose out of the profits of his labour!

Let us suppose this sum to be saved, and examine how many different ways it may be laid out, so as to add to the happiness of the tradesman's family, and the prosperity of his country.

1st. It would buy a small farm in the country, or a dwelling house in the city, and make him an independent freeholder.

2d. It would buy half a dozen milch cows—a pair of oxen—a riding chair, in which, with one horse, a tradesman might regale part of his family once a week, with a ride in the country, if he lived in town, or a ride to church if he lived in the country. Besides these articles it would purchase many of the necessary implements of husbandry, and many of the useful articles of household furniture.

3d. It would enable him to keep a glass of sound old wine, or good porter, in his house, to be used in sickness, or to treat his friends with when they came to visit him.

4th. It would enable him to purchase and day for a small collection of books—also for a newspaper a magazine or a museum, with which he might improve himself and entertain his family.

5th. It would enable him to portion off one of his daughters handsomely, or to give his son a liberal education.

6th. It would enable him to pay off all his just debts, and now and then contribute his mite towards public and charitable institutions, besides which, he might give his WIFE TWO OR THREE NEW GOWNS every year.

A FRIEND TO FAMILY HAPPINESS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 16.

The Ruſſian ſquadron, intended for the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Greig, will conſiſt of twenty-ſix ſhips of the line, viz. three of 100 guns, ſix of 90, four of 80, eleven of 74, and thirteen frigates from 36 to 40 guns.

The above fleet will be manned by 15,000 ſailors, including officers, and 28,000 troops are embarked on board, as well infantry as cavalry, and divided into twenty battalions, viz. ſeven battalions of infantry, two of grenadiers, two of chaſſeurs, two of artillery, one of Coſſacks, with 1000 horſe, and ſix battalions, ſo that the fleet will contain in all, 43,800 men.

May 19, The rock of Gibralter ſeems to be in a two fold danger, from the temporary hoſtility of the ſable prince, and the perpetual jealouſy of the Spaniards now armed in full force, ready to ſtrike any important blow which time, chance, or a concurrence of fortunate circumſtanecs may throw in their way. The ſummit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibralter out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their dominions forever.

The Emperor of Morocco's manifeſto and this country is the ſubject of general admiration. There is ſo much politeneſs and good breeding in it, that it may ſerve in future as a model for compoſitions of this

Notwithſtanding the impudent aſſertions of the deſpot of Morocco, two of his frigates lately repaired at Gibralter coſt government 8000l. and he now has the modeſty to demand as much powder as will coſt 8000l.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, April 26.

"As ſome workmen were on thurſday laſt, digging a piece of ground at the corner of Orchard-lane, to dig the foundation of a cellar, they found (about three feet beneath the ſurface) a quantity of human bones, and ſeveral intire ſkeletons. It does not appear to have been a burrying place. as not the leaſt fragment of coffin, &c. has been diſcovered, and the bodies lie in ſuch poſitions as is not cuſtomary in any mode of interment. On the wriſt of one was found a ring of iron like the ring of a handcuff; another had a ſtone ſeemingly forced betwixt the ribs, in a manner that could not have been done by accidents, and muſt occaſion the death of the perſon. The workmen ſay they have found about [illegible]

30 and 40 bodies, ſome of them children, and there are evidently many more by fragments in the ground."

Thurſday died (as was ſuppoſed) Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, journeywoman to Mrs. Smith, livery lace-maker, in Little Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and on Friday was properly laid out in order to be interred;——when in the night, to the aſtoniſhment and terror of the whole family, ſhe came down ſtairs ſtark naked, having only been in a trance: as ſoon as this ſurpriſe was over, they put her into a warm bed, and gave her comfortable things for her refreſhment: She ſaid ſhe was bitter cold; but her ſituation ſo ſhocked her, that it is almoſt impoſſible for her to recover.

The Eaſt-India market was ſo overſtocked lately with the goods ſent from this country, that news was received by the Ravenſworth, that theſe goods were ſold 15 per cent. cheaper than they were bought in this country, and of courſe the loſs to Captains of ſhips was proportionable.

American Intelligence.

RICHMOND, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, July 25,

"On the 22d inſtant, came on here a moſt violent gale of wind at N. E. which continued till 3 o'clock yeſterday morning. Our houſe ſhook and worked like a ſhip at ſea. Moſt of the craft and other veſſels are driven from their moorings; ſome into the very ſtreets of Portſmouth. A brig belonging to a Frenchman, was driven between two wharfs, with her bowſprit into a warehouſe. A craft with 34 puncheons of rum, and a parcel of Madeira wine and ſugars (belonging to Mr. M'Dugal) for Richmond, was driven high into Portſmouth, but without receiving any material injury. One craft is ſunk with tobacco, and a great many ſunk in the river. The damage done in Norfolk and Portſmouth is pretty conſiderable, eſpecially in lumber, corn, ſalt, and tobacco very wet. Hampton road preſented a moſt diſmal proſpect; the ſhip Favorite John parted her cables, drove on ſhore and bilged, with her fore and mizen maſts cut away, alſo a brig bound to [illegible]

er from Barbadoes, cutting away her maſts, and a brig of Mr. Taylors, loaded with corn for Antigua, with her top gallant yards athwart rode it out, the only two veſſels which were left afloat in the road. The evening before it came on, there was a ſhip and brig beating into the Capes, but have not been heard of ſince. At three o'clock in the morning, the wind ſhifted to S. E. and then died away. The tide was not ſo high as in September, 1785."

On Wedneſday evening laſt, during that ſevere and tremendous gale, the ſhip Mermaid Hunter, of Glaſgow, with 365 hogsheads of Tobacco on board drove from her moorings in Hampton Road, and after loſing all her maſts, ſhe went on ſhore at Peg Iſland in Nauſemond. All the crew were ſaved, and it is thought the veſſel will be got off without any damage to the cargo.

We learn that a Spaniſh ſhip, with 4000 barrels of flour on board, was drove aſhore on black river, near Hampton, and totally loſt—And that ſeveral pilot boats have been ſeen bottom upwards, and it is ſuppoſed that that the crews muſt have periſhed. One pilot boat was over-run and ſunk by a large ſhip, and all on board drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.

On the Evening of the 23d inſtant, we had one of the moſt violent ſtorms of wind and rain ever experienced here, which continued with unabating fury till the next day. The wind was at E. N. E. when the ſtorm began, but changing ſuddenly to the ſouthward, brought in the higheſt tide ever known in this river, and the damage done to tobacco, ſugar, ſalt, &c. in the warehouſes in this town, is computed at 5000l. Several inhabitants on the wharfs, were obliged to retire to their chambers, and ſome were taken out of their houſes in boats. A ſloop was lodged on Captain Conway's wharf, which has ſince been launched without much damage. A ſchooner was ſunk at Col. Ramſay's wharf, and a flat drove aſhore near Queen Street. In the wharehouſe at Broad-creek, 300 hogſheads of tobacco have been damaged, and from the continuance of the wet weather it is ſuppoſed will be entirely loſt.

Since the above ſtorm, arrived here under jury-maſts, the ſhip Favourite, Capt. Silas Jones, from Boſton to George-town, who met with a violent gale off the Capes of Virginia, on the 24th inſtant, which twice overſet the ſhip, and obliged him to

About two o'clock the ſame day, Captain Jones ſpoke a ſloop of about forty tons, under her mainſail and jib only, from Rhode-Iſland bound into the Capes. The next day Captain Jones made in for the land, and about five leagues eaſt of Cape Henry, ſaw cabin window lights, boards, &c. which he ſuppoſed belonged to the ſloop, and which he fears foundered in the gale.

The damage in the country to the wheat, growing tobacco, Indian corn, &c. is beyond deſcription; and many planters and farmers, who flattered themſelves with much greater crops than have been known for many years paſt, had their hopes blaſted by the violence of the ſtorm.

PITSBURG, July 5.

Colonel Joſeph Mitchel, of Berkely county, Virginia, arrived at this place on the 27th ult. from the Indian country. He was captured by the ſavages on the 8th of May laſt, on the Ohio, about twenty miles below the mouth of the big Miami There were in the boat with him, his ſon, Alexander Brown, and John Lancaſter, The boat loaded with whiſkey, ſpirits and dry goods; and ſome horſes on board. The ſavages had poſſeſſion of a Kentucky boat, one of the three captured ſome time before. They had nine oars. They were in advance, and put up a flag; the whites endeavoured to paſs them, but this could not be effected and they were obliged to give up. The ſavages boarded and took the priſoners in their own boat to ſhore, behaved with civility, and ſpread blankets to ſit upon; marched them to their camp about nine miles diſtant. The ſixth day the captain of the band felled Col. Mitchel with a club, and ſtood over him with a tomahawk, as if to ſtrike, but did not; but on his recovery, bound up his wounds and gave him grog. In the mean time, Lancaſter ſeeing this, made his eſcape and probably reached Kentucky, where he lives—Was marched twenty-two days, to the Shawaneſe towns on the Miami, at the diſtance of 300 miles, as was ſaid; the greater part Moraſſes. Five days after was adopted into a family; next day purchaſed, with Mr. Brown, by traders from Detroit, Scotch and French gentlemen, whoſe names are, Francis Lepontaine, Mecolay Larain, George Ironſide, Robert Wilſon, Celleron, Hyacinthe Laſſelle, Francis Marchartere, Antoine Laſſelle, Antoine Dupreſne, Jacques Godfrey, John Martin, Chas. Gouin. A conſiderable ſum was paid by theſe gentlemen, to the [illegible] for their liberty. Colonel Mitchel was entertained by theſe gentlemen and treated with great humanity and kindneſs, ſent them in a petti-augre down the Miami to the rapids of that river, about 200 miles diſtant. Friendlily uſed there by Captain M'Kee, and ſome traders, Mr. Cochran and others -- Furniſhed with cloaths by Captain M'Kee; came thence through the woods to his place, His ſon ſtill remains at the Wabaſh towns with the Shawaneſe, with Mr. Purviance, and likewiſe Mr. Ridout, by Indian intelligence. Col. Mitchel, as well as Mr. Brown, expreſs the higheſt gratitude to the gentlemen their deliverers. Mr. Brown arrived here in company with Colonel Mitchel.

ANNAPOLIS, July 31.

On Thurſday morning laſt the tide roſe much higher than ever remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant, occaſioned by a ſudden and very ſevere ſtorm from the N. E. to the S. E. Conſiderable damage has been ſuſtained by this inundation and tempeſt, but little or none in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. Colin delivered a ſermon in the Swediſh Church, from the following words, "If I forget thee, O! Jeruſalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jeruſalem above my chief joy." Pſalm 37, verſes 5 and 6. In this diſcourſe the Doctor enforced the duty, and diſplayed the advantage of Patriotiſm in a moſt elegant and original manner, and concluded by taking notice of the preſent happy ſituation of the United States in the adoption of the Federal government.

Before and after the ſermon ſeveral odes, which had been previouſly ſet to muſic, were performed by a band, accompanied by voices. The whole of this ſacred and patriotic entertainment was conducted in ſuch a manner as to give the higheſt pleaſure to a crouded and reſpectable audience. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Colin, for this contribution to the order and happineſs of the United States, in addition to many others which he has given during the late controverſy upon the ſubject of the federal govenment.

The alterations (not amendments) of the federal conſtitution propoſed by the Convention of New-York, ſays a correſpondent, are ſo numerous, that if it were poſſible to admit them, they would annihilate the conſtitution, and throw the United States not only back again into anarchy, but introduce poverty, miſery, bloodſhed and ſlavery into every ſtate in the union. The authors of theſe alterations would do well to put on match coats and aſſociate with the lawleſs Indians who inhabit the borders of the weſtern lakes. They have not ſenſe enough to frame, or underſtand a ſyſtem of government fit for a civilized nation.

Should Virginia give a Preſident, and Maſſachuſetts a Vice-Preſident to the United States, Pennſylvania ſhould certainly come in for the honour of being the ſeat of federal government. Her central ſituation, her active federal ſpirit, which ſet the whole union in motion in favour of the federal conſtitution upon its firſt promulgation, her numerous reſources for arts and manufactures, and the connection of her name with the original ſplendor and fame of Congreſs all ſtrongly mark her as the moſt proper ſta for the new government of the Unit States.

The town of Mancheſter has doubled inhabitants within theſe laſt thirty yea and chiefly from the profits of the cot manufactory; 18000 perſons have be thrown out of buſineſs in that town by t late failures, ſo extenſive was the empl ment that uſeful manufactory gave to the bouring part of the community. There nothing to prevent their manufactory be carried on mote extenſively and more p fitably in Philadelphia than in Manche Think of this, ye landlords of unoccup houſes, and ye owners of unimproved It is by employing your money to eſtab ths and other manufactories in our city, you will render your eſtates productive, at the ſame time render an eſſential ſer to your country. The capital of one India ſhip with her cargo, employed in cotton manufactury, would in ſeven build one hundred houſes, and probably into exiſtence above one thouſand huma ings to partake of rational happineſs.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform readers, that in many parts of New the harveſt has been gathered in witho aſſiſtance of the liquid fire of the Weſt-In A drink compoſed of two table-ſpoonf molaſſes, one of vinegar, and a tea-ſpo of ginger, with a quart of water, has found by experience to be more coolin ſtrengthening than all the mixtures rum that ever have been invented.

We are happy to inform our reade ther, that not more than two thirds quantity of ſpirituous liquors have be

tered into the Exciſe Office of this city this year, that were entered laſt year, and that the demand for malt liquors has encreaſed in proportion to the diminiſhed conſumption of ſpirits.

On Thurſday laſt, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Powder-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Roberts, in lower Merion, ſuppoſed to contain about 60 lbs. of powder, was blown up, occaſioned by one Richard Sills taking a chiſſel to empty the mortars, whereby he was driven up to the roof, and ſo much hurt that he lived but 12 hours after. All his clothes were burnt, and his fleſh was as black as a coal. It is remarkable, about four weeks ago a mill that ſtood on the ſame ſpot was blown up, with 150lbs. of powder. Luckily there was no perſon near it at that time.

On the joyous news of the adoption of the new Conſtitution by the Convention of our neighbour and ſiſter New-York, the merits of the friends to government in that honourable body, and the virtue of thoſe from the oppoſition who helped them to execute the good work of ratification, were complimented with a glorious peal from Chriſt Church bells.

The adoption of the Federal Conſtitution by the Convention of New York, being the eleventh State, is a matter of the moſt tranſcendent joy, and honorable in the higheſt degree to the Majority of that houſe. Part of that majority muſt have the greateſt abilities to convince objections ſo ſtrenuous, and part of them muſt poſſeſs the moſt uncommon ſhare of candor and patriotiſm, to liſten with ſo much moderation to the arguments of federaliſm and their country.

The following letter from the Rev. Doctor Nevil Maſkelyne, Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich, to his Excellency Doctor Franklin, will inform the public of the ſucceſs of Mr. Churchman's ſcheme, for the diſcovery of Longitude.

Greenwich, March 3d, 1788.

SIR,

ON the 2d of May, laſt year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compaſs, by Mr. Churchman of Philadelphia, of which you deſired my opinion. As he at the ſame time ſent another ſimilar paper to the Board of Longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think that I could properly lend you my private opinion, till that of the Board had been taken. I have now the pleaſure to acknowledge the favour of your letter, and to acquaint you that the Board of Longitude conſidered it laſt Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been publiſhed in the Berlin Gazette, for 1757, from two poles not diametrically oppoſite, by the learned Mr. Leonard Euler, in a mathematical and maſterly manner. The obſervations of variations at ſea, owing to the iron work in the ſhip, and arms on board, are liable to great uncertainty, ſo that differences have been found of ſix degrees in the Engliſh channel.

There will be a great difference often according as the ſhip is put on one or the other tack, owing to the ſoft iron on board becoming temporary magnets, from the effect of the earth as a great magnet. Magnetic rocks at ſea will diſturb the magnet, and ſevere cold in northern regions ſeems occaſionally to render it torpid, though it recovers itſelf again. On theſe accounts, and ſome others no leſs important, the variation of the compaſs cannot be conſidered as a general method of finding the longitude at ſea, and ſcarce of any uſe that way, now we have ſo much better methods of attaining the end.

Mr. Churchman's ſuppoſition of a gradual change of the magnetic poles, without offering any probable phyſical hypotheſis to account for it, muſt be conſidered as a mere hypotheſis. You, Sir, who are ſo well able to judge of philoſophical matters, and phyſical cauſes, will, I have little doubt, join in opinion with the late Dr. Halley, as I do, that the gradual change of the magnetic poles cannot be probably accounted for from any gradual changes of the quantity, metalic ſtate, or magnetiſm, or tranſlation of the iron, or iron ore in the bowels of, or diffuſed through the ſurface of the earth. Dr. Halley's hypotheſis of four poles, two belonging to an outer ſhell, and two to an inner nucleus, moveable about the axis with leſs velocity of rotation than the outer ſhell, is very ingenious, and is well calculated to get over this difficulty. Obſervations both of the variation and dip of the needle, made throughout your continent would be of uſe to throw light on this matter.

Mr. Churchman might have been well ſatisfied with the judgments of ſuch able men and good philoſphers as Mr. Ewing and Mr. Rittenhouſe. Mr. Dillwhynn ſent me another of his propoſals, with the diſputes between him and the principal mathematicians with you, for the Royal ſociety, which I forwarded there. I hope you receive, (I mean your Philoſophical ſociety,) my Greenwich obſervations, now publiſhed up to the end of 1786, and publiſhed annually. They are ordered you by the Council. I ſhall be gratified by the continuance of the preſent of your memoirs, if thought proper, and am ſenſible of the honour of being a member. Your future correſpondence will do honour to, Sir, Your moſt humble ſervant, and old friend,

N. MASKELYNE.

It has often been ſaid exultingly in Great Britain, ſays a correſpondent, that the Britiſh nation ſuſtain no loſs from the Independence of the United States, and no wonder, for by the plentiful emiſſions of paper money, and the want of a general power to encourage home Manufactures, and to reſtrain the importation of Britiſh luxuries,——more goods were bought of Great Britain than before.—But let her beware of the effects of our New Conſtitution—This will ſoon teach her the folly of ſheding innocent blood, and the injuries ſhe has ſuſtained by diſmembering the empire. In the articles of iron, cotton, paper and malt liquors alone, ſhe will loſe, in the courſe of the preſent year, not leſs than half a million ſterling, and in the courſe of three years, we hope, four times that ſum.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

We learn from authority that the Chevalier JOHN PAUL JONES, is appointed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a Rear Admiral; and that he is to command a ſquadron in the black ſea, to act againſt the fleet of the Capt. Pacha.

DIED, on Friday laſt, JOHN PIERCE, Eſq. Pay-Maſter General and commiſſioner for ſettling army accounts.

His fidelity, induſtry and diſintereſtedneſs, during thirteen years laborious ſervice, procured him uniformly the confidence, favor and approbation of the commanders under whom he ſerved, and of government. His generous and paternal care, his tenderneſs and uninterupted kindneſs, endeared him beyond meaſure to a grateful and affectionate family. His candor, ſincerity and philanthropy, ſecured him the friendſhip of every good man who had the happineſs of his acquaintance.

Sunday arrived the ſloop Experiment, John Park, maſter, from Trinidad. On the 25th of July, about ſix P. M. lat. 32, 03m N. long 71 50m W. fell in with a ſloop's maſt, with the top-maſt an end, and all the rigging on, which by appearance ſeemed to have been cut away in diſtreſs of weather very lately, the cut appeared very freſh, and was cut very high up, which

gave us reaſon to ſuppoſe it to be ſome outward bound veſſel; we attempted to catch it, but there being ſo high a ſwell from the N. W. we did not think it altogether ſafe for fear of damaging ourſelves. On the 29th, about ſix P. M. ſpoke a ſloop from Antigua, which we had ſpoke before, and while in diſcourſe a large piece of a wreck was ſeen by both veſſels at the ſame time. The Captain of the Antigua ſloop informed us that on the 25th ult. he fell in with a great quantity of lumber and ſhingles, which gave us great reaſon to expect it was the unfortunate veſſel we ſaw the maſt of. July 30th, about ſix A. M. made the land about ſix miles to the ſouthward of Cape Henlopen, when we ſaw a brig ſtanding in under jury maſts.

BOSTON, Auguſt 2,

A ſociety for the abolition of the ſlave trade, has lately been inſtituted at Paris, in imitation of thoſe of Philadelphia and London. The ſociety is compoſed of about 300 members, and among others in the liſt of names, we with pleaſure ſaw thoſe of the Marquis de la Fayette, Mr. St. John de Crevecour, Mr. de Warville, and many other noblemen and gentlemen—and many merchants of diſtinction.

A few days ſince were ſhorn, in the town of Stratham, State of New-Hampſhire, from nine lambs, twelve pounds of wool, a good part of which would make yarn fit for almoſt any uſe. Might this practice become general, it would, while it relieved the animal from a cumberſome load, be to the owner a valuable ſaving. In the ſtate of New Hampſhire, will be found, on an average, 1000 lambs for each town; theſe lambs, if ſhorn, would yield at the above rate, about 1400lb of wool—that wool might make 2800 yards of cloth—that cloth would be worth 900 dollars.

PROVIDENCE, July 31.

It is with real pleaſure we announce to the public, that on Friday, the 25th inſt. the Convention of the State of New-York, adopted and ratified the federal conſtitution, by a majority of five, which, as there was but 65 members in that convention, may be conſidered as a larger majority than that of Maſſachuſetts. This pleaſing and important intelligence was received from New-York by Captain Godfrey, in the Lady Greene, packet, on Tueſday morning laſt—all the bells were immediately rung—and the ſtandard which belonged to the late Rhode-Iſland regiment, commanded by Col. Jeremiah Olney, was diſplayed on Federal Hill. The public exhibition of the ſtandard—"*which had been often diſplayed with "glory and bravery in the face of very pow-"erful enemies, and is carefully preſerved to "commemorate the atchievements of a brave "corps,*" did not fail of bringing to mind many memorable ſcenes of the late war, as well as the preſent degraded eſtimation of this ſtate in the publicmind, compared with that ſhe held at the cloſe of it. Weyboſſet bridge, commonly called the great bridge, on this happy occaſion put on a moſt brilliant and federal appearance, highly pleaſing to the true friends of their country—On the ſouth ſide of the bridge were erected ſtandards, bearing large flags, with the conſtellations and ſtripes of the union, repreſenting the eleven adopting ſtates, placed in the ſame order as they ſucceſſively ratified the conſtitution, beginning with Delaware and ending with New-York. On each ſtandard a label was affixed, ſpecifying the name of the ſtate thereby repreſented, the time when, and the majority by which the conſtitution was adopted—on the oppoſite ſide of the bridge, diſconſolate and alone, was a ſtandard for North Carolina, three quarters raiſed, with a ſmall flag, with a label, mentioning the name of the ſtate, and the time of the meeting of their Convention (the 21ſt inſt.) with this motto—*It will yet riſe*—But in a ſtill more diſconſolate ſituation, was a bare pole, repreſenting poor Rhode-Iſland, pointing the oppoſite way from North-Carolina, raiſed to about the 45th degree from the horizon, with a paper affixed to it, on which was written, *Rhode-Iſland in hopes*—The ſtandard of France, the great and good ally of America, was alſo erected on the parade near the bridge. Theſe ſtandards were continued in this ſituation the remainder of the day. A proceſſion was formed on the market parade, and moved with drums beating and colours flying to federal hill, where, exactly at eleven o'clock, eleven heavy cannon were fired, in honour of the eleven confederating ſtates, and after mutual gratulations and three hearty cheers, the whole diſperſed. At three o'clock, eleven cannon were fired on the bridge, by Col. Tillinghaſts independent company, and eleven cheers given. A number of young gentlemen equipped themſelves with arms, &c, under the command of Colonel Whipple, and after marching through the town, with martial muſic, they diſcharged twice eleven rounds on the bridge by platoons. Eleven heavy cannon fired from Federal Hill, cloſed the day.

NEW-PORT, July 31.

A correſpondent congratulates the Paper-Moneyites upon a return of ſenſibility.—Hard truths and keen ſatire have long been bluntleſs weapons; but rejoicings highly irritate them (witneſs the Gortonean and Weſtæan roit)—Let us then continue our triumphs and make the rogues feel—for that juſtice which we once aſked as a favour we ſhall now have as a right.

We learn from New-York that our delegates were ſpectators of the federal proceſſion on the 23d inſtant, but that they eat no *federal meat*.

Great converſions are daily taking place among the Antis in this ſtate—'Tis, however, hard working, where not only the fleſh is weak, but the ſpirit alſo.

The *unconditional* ratification of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by NEW-YORK hath blaſted the laſt hope, of the Antifederal junto in this ſtate, as they find themſelves reduced to this one alternative——— "Adopt the federal conſtitution and you may yet retain your ſovereignty; but if you reject it, your territory ſhall be partitioned among your neighbours.

Upon receiving the intereſting intelligence of the ratification of the New-York, great demonſtrations of joy were manifeſted by our fellow-citizens—The bells echoed the joyful tidings, and the colours diſplayed the triumph over anarchy—no town on the continent could be more unanimous in their ſentiments—none more unfeigned in their gratulations, as none had experienced in ſo great a degree the ſcourge of licentiouſneſs and fraud.

Newhaven, Auguſt 14.

On Saturday, the 22d day of July, departed this life of a lingering conſumption, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Abigail Atwater, conſort of Mr. Titus Atwater, of Cheſhire, and daughter of the late Mr. Johnathan Oſborne, formerly a merchant of this City. During her lengthy indiſpoſition, ſhe ſuſtained, with fortitude and patience, the uncommon pain which attended her decline, and when her final diſſolution appeared to be at hand, ſhe diſcovered ſerenity of mind; and reſigned her breath in hopes of immortal felicity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhingtoun conty, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June.